

SLI

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's string?
Or flinging stones from the Phœnician sling? *Sandoz.*
Slings have so much greater swiftness than a stone thrown
from the hand, by how much the end of the sling is farther off
from the shoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*
The Tufcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the sling;
Thrice whirld the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Zen.*
Whirl'd from a sling, or from an engine thrown,
Amidst the foes, as flies a mighty stone,
So flew the beast. *Dryden's Ovid.*
2. A throw; a stroke.
Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst
With suck'd and glutted offal, at one sling
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing son. *Milt. Par. Lof.*
3. A kind of hanging bandage.
To SLING, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To throw by a sling.
2. To throw; to cast. Not very proper.
Hæta's entrails fraught with fire,
That now casts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incens'd, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or flings a broken rock aloft in air. *Addison.*
3. To hang loosely by a string.
From rivers drive the kids, and sling your hook;
Anon I'll wash 'em in the shallow brook. *Dryden.*
4. To move by means of a rope.
Cæsus I saw amidst the shouts
Of mariners, and busy care to sling
His horses soon ashore. *Dryden's Clemens.*
They flung up one of their largest hogheads, then rolled
it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver's Travels.*
SLINGER, *n. f.* [from *sling*.] One who flings or uses the sling.
The slingers went about it, and smote it. *2 Kings iii. 25.*
To SLINK, *v. n.* preter. *slink*. [Jinglan, Saxon, to creep.] To
sneak; to steal out of the way.
We will *slink* away in supper-time, disguise us at my lodg-
ings, and return all in an hour. *Shakspeare, Merch. of Venice.*
As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away. *Shakspeare, Timon of Athens.*
He, after Eve seduc'd, unmind'd *slink*
Into the wood fast by. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, high Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When brass and pewter hap to stray,
And linen *sinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*
She *slink* into a corner, where she lay trembling 'till the
company went their way. *L'Estrange.*
He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *slink* into
a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbutnot, Hist. of J. Bull.*
A weasel once made shift to *slink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply stuff'd his skin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope's Epist. of Horace.*
We have a suspicious, fearful, and contrived countenance,
often turning back, and *sinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*
To SINK, *v. a.* To cast; to miscarry of. A low word.
To prevent a mare's *sinking* her foal, in snowy weather
keep her where she may have good spring-water to drink. *Mort.*
To SLIP, *v. n.* [Jlipun, Saxon; *slippen*, Dutch.]
1. To slide; not to tread firm.
If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it
is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his
danger; but he who is sober, and views that nice separation
between himself and the devouring deep, so that, if he should
slip, he sees his grave gaping under him, surely must needs take
every step with horror and the utmost caution. *South.*
A skilful dancer on the ropes *slips* willingly, and makes a
seeming stumble, that you may think him in great hazard,
while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*
If after some distinguish'd leap
He drops his pole, and seems to *slip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length. *Prior.*
2. To slide; to glide.
Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather slide than run by her, lest
thou shouldst make her legs *slip* from her. *Stevens.*
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slip-
pery*, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. To move or fly out of place.
Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either side,
by reason of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon
the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again. *Wifeman.*
4. To sneak; to link.
From her most beastly company
I can refrain, in mind to *slip* away,
Soon as appear'd safe opportunity. *Spenser.*

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When Judas saw that his host *slipt* away, he was fore-
troubled. *1 Mac. ix. 7.*
I'll *slip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
Thus one tradesman *slips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*
5. To glide; to pass unexpectedly or imperceptibly.
The banks of either side seeming arms of the loving earth,
that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph,
which still would *slip* from it. *Stiles.*
The blessing of the Lord shall *slip* from thee, without doing
thee any good, if thou hast not ceased from doing evil. *Taylor.*
Slipping from thy mother's eye thou went'st
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the gravest rabbies disputant,
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. *Milton.*
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the sitting shadow *slipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*
I thought with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Cæx could appear so fair,
I would have strain'd him with a strict embrace;
But through my arms he *slipped*, and vanish'd from the place. *Dryden.*
When a corn *slips* out of their paws, they take hold of it
again. *Addison's Spectator.*
Wife men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every
misspent hour which has *slipped* from them. *Rogers.*
I will impute no defect to those two years which have *slipped*
by since. *Swift to Pope.*
6. To fall into fault or error.
If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *slipped* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been so stern. *Shakspeare.*
One *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*
An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of un-
derstanding knoweth when he *slippeth*. *Ecclus. xxi. 7.*
7. To creep by oversight.
Some mistakes may have *slipped* into it; but others will be pre-
vented by the names being now let at length. *Adams to Duncanson.*
8. To escape; to fall away out of the memory.
By the heater it is still presumed, that if they be let *slip* for
the present, what good forever they contain is lost, and that
without all hope of recovery. *Locke.*
The mathematician proceeds upon propositions he has once
demonstrated; and though the demonstration may have *slipped*
out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addison.*
Use the most proper methods to retain the ideas you have
acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*, un-
less some pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*
To SLIP, *v. a.*
1. To convey secretly.
In his officious attendance upon his mistress he tried to *slip*
a powder into her drink. *Arbutnot, Hist. of John Bull.*
2. To lose by negligence.
You are not now to think what's best to do,
As in beginnings; but what must be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *Ben. Johnson's Catiline.*
Let us not *slip* th' occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our face. *Milton.*
One ill man may not think of the mischief he could do, or
slip the occasion. *L'Estrange.*
To *slip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great im-
prudence. *Collier.*
For watching occasions to correct others in their discourses,
and not to *slip* any opportunity of shewing their talents, scho-
lars are most blamed. *Locke.*
Thus far my author has *slipped* his first design; not a letter of
what has been yet said promoting any ways the trial. *Arbutnot.*
3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration.
The runners spread from the master-roots, and have little
sprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches
long, make excellent fets: the branches also may be *slipped* and
planted. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. To escape from; to leave fly.
This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
—Oh, fir, Lucutio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself, and catches for his master. *Shakspeare.*
5. To let loose.
On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the stormy seas;
Then *slips* his haulters, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*
6. To let a dog loose.
The impatient greyhound, *slipped* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to court the fearful hare. *Dryden.*
7. To throw off any thing that holds one.
Forced to alight, my horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran
away. *Swift.*
8. To pass over negligently.
If our author gives us a list of his doctrines, with what
reason can that about indulgences be *slipped* over? *Atterbury.*

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SLIP, *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of slipping; false step.
2. Error; mistake; fault.
There put on him
What forgeries you please: marry, none so rank
As may dishonour him.
But, sir, such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*,
As are most known to youth and liberty. *Shakspeare.*
Of the promise there made, our master hath failed us, by *slip*
of memory, or injury of time. *Watson's Architecture.*
This religious affection, which nature has implanted in
man, would be the most enormous *slip* she could commit.
One casual *slip* is enough to weigh down the faithful service
of a long life. *L'Estrange.*
Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impolitor's pen have made a *slip*,
That shows it counterfeit, mark that and save me. *Dryden.*
Lighting upon a very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one
seemingly indifferent word for another, that discovery opened
to me this present view. *Locke.*
Any little *slip* is more conspicuous and observable in a
good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece
with his character. *Addison's Spectator.*
3. A twig torn from the main stock.
In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be discussed by
reason, than otherwise they seem, when by heat of conten-
tion they are divided into many *slips*, and of every branch an
heap is made. *Hobbes.*
The *slips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abb.*
Adoption strives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *slip* to us from foreign seeds. *Shakspeare.*
Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some stern untutor'd churl, and noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slips*, whole fruit thou art. *Shakspeare.*
Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes
in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck,
and setting seeds or *slips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*
So have I seen some tender *slips*,
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by some unheedy swain. *Milton.*
The lab'rer cuts
Young *slips*, and in the soil securely puts. *Dryden.*
They are propagated not only by the seed, but many also by
the root, and some by *slips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*
4. A leath or string in which a dog is held.
I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shakspeare, Henry V.*
God is said to harden the heart permissively, but not ope-
ratively, nor effectively; as he who only lets loose a grey-
hound out of the *slips*, is said to hound him at the hare. *Bramb.*
5. An escape; a desertion. I know not whether to give the *slip*,
he not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the
string or *slip* in the leader's hand.
The more shame for her goodships,
To give to near a friend the *slip*. *Hudibras.*
The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *slip*,
and away into the woods. *L'Estrange.*
Their explications are not your's, and will give you the
slip. *Locke.*
6. A long narrow piece.
Between these eastern and western mountains lies a *slip* of
lower ground, which runs across the island. *Addison.*
SLIPBOARD, *n. f.* [*slip* and *board*.] A board sliding in grooves.
I ventured to draw back the *slipboard* on the roof, contrived
on purpose to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*
SLIPKNOT, *n. f.* [*slip* and *knot*.] A bowknot; a knot easily
untied.
They draw off so much line as is necessary, and fasten the
rest upon the line-rowl with a *slipknot*, that no more line turn
off.
In large wounds a single knot first; over this a little linen
compress, on which is to be made another single knot, and
then a *slipknot*, which may be loosened upon inflammation. *Stark's Surgery.*
SLIPPER, or SLIPSHOE, *n. f.* [from *slip*.] A shoe without lea-
ther behind, into which the foot slips easily.
A gown made of the finest wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *slippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the purest gold;
A belt of straw and ivy buds,
With coral clasps, and amber studs. *Raleigh.*
If he went abroad too much, he'd use
To give him *slippers*, and look up his shoes. *King.*
Thrice rung the bell, the *slipper* knock'd the ground.
And the prest'd watch return'd a silver found. *Pope.*
SLIPPER, *adj.* [Jlipun, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Ob-
solete. Perhaps never in use but for poetical convenience.
A trustless state of earthly things, and *slipper* hope
Of mortal men, that twinkle and sweat for nought. *Spenser.*

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SLIPPERINESS, *n. f.* [from *slippery*.]
1. State or quality of being slippery; smoothness; glibness.
We do not only fall by the *slipperiness* of our tongues, but
we deliberately discipline them to mischief. *Grav. of the Tongue.*
The schirrus may be distinguished by its want of inflamma-
tion in the skin, its smoothness, and *slipperiness* deep in the
breast. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.
SLIPPERY, *adj.* [Jlipun, Saxon; *slipig*, Swedish.]
1. Smooth; glib.
They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *slip-
pery*, that the water slips off. *Mortimer.*
Only substances only lubricate and make the bowels *slip-
pery*. *Arbutnot.*
2. Not affording firm footing.
Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb,
Is certain falling; or so *slippery*, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakspeare, Cymbeline.*
His promise to trust to as *slippery* as ice. *Tusser.*
Their way shall be as *slippery* ways in the darkens. *Jer. xxiii.*
The *slippery* tops of human state,
The gilded pinacles of fate. *Cowley.*
The higher they are rais'd, the giddier they are; the more
slippery is their standing, and the deeper the fall. *L'Estrange.*
The highest hill is the most *slippery* place,
And fortune mocks us with a smiling face. *Denham.*
Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread sure on the smooth *slippery* way? *Dryden.*
3. Hard to hold; hard to keep.
Thus surely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *slippery* god will try to loose his hold;
And various forms assume, to cheat thy sight,
And with vain images of beasts affright. *Dryden's Georg.*
4. Not standing firm.
When they fall, as being *slippery* flanders,
The love that leant'd on them as *slippery* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall. *Shakspeare, Troilus and Cressida.*
5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inflexible.
Oh world, thy *slippery* turns! Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosoms seem to wear one heart,
Whole hours, whole bed, whole meal and exercise,
Are still together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a diffension of a doit, break out
To bitterest enmity. *Shakspeare.*
He looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denb. Sophy.*
6. Not certain in its effect.
One sure trick is better than a hundred *slippery* ones. *L'Estr.*
7. [Lubrique, French.] Not chaste.
My wife is *slippery*. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale.*
SLIPPERY, *adv.* [from *slip*.] Slippery; easily sliding. A bar-
barous provincial word.
The white of an egg is ropy, *slippery*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*
SLIPSHOD, *adj.* [*slip* and *shod*.] Having the shoes not pulled
up at the heels, but barely slipped on.
The *slipshod* prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*
SLIPSHOD, *n. f.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by redupli-
cation of *slip*.
SLISH, *n. f.* A low word formed by reduplicating *slash*.
What! this a sleeve?
Here's snip and nip, and *slish* and flash,
Like to a censor in a barber's shop. *Shakspeare.*
To SLIT, *v. a.* pret. and part. *slit* and *slitted*. [Jlran, Saxon.]
To cut longwise.
To make plants medicinal *slit* the root, and infuse into it
the medicine; as hellebore, opium, scammony, and then bind
it up. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
The deers of Arginufa had their ears divided, occasioned at
first by *slitting* the ears. *Brown's Vugar Errors.*
Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *slit*, as sure as that below. *Hudibras.*
We *slit* the preternatural body open. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or some
notorious mark, by *slitting* the nose, or brands upon the
cheeks. *Temple.*
If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thick-
ness, appears all over of an uniform colour, should be *slit* into
threads, or broken into fragments of the same thickness with
the plate, I see no reason why every thread or fragment should
not keep its colour. *Newton's Opt.*
He took a freak
To *slit* my tongue, and make me speak. *Swift.*
SLIT, *n. f.* [Jlis, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.
In St James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which
joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round house of
stone; and in the brick conduit there is a wind.w, and in the
round